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PRACTICE SCHOOL.

# THE NORMAL NEWS

APRIL 1885.



CHICAGO ENGRAVING CO.

MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL



THE NORMAL NEWS.

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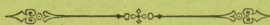
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## TO THE NORMAL STUDENTS:



The undersigned wishes, in this space, in which he will hereafter call attention to the many wants of the students which he can supply, to first thank them for the liberal patronage he has received at their hands for the past six years, and he assures them that he shall continue to treat them in so liberal and honorable a manner in the future as to bespeak for him a continuance of their favors. It is desired that his store, being conveniently located next door to the Post Office, shall be made in fact as in name THE STUDENTS' HEAD-QUARTERS.

C. W. ROGERS.



# THE NORMAL NEWS.

VOL. 4,

YPSILANTI, MICH., APRIL, 1885,

NO. 8.

## A LIFE'S HISTORY.

M. P. C., '84.

O'er a pathway strewn with flowers, wand'ring care-  
lessly along,  
Listening to the feathered warblers filling all the air  
with song;  
Gathering the fragrant blossoms, chasing golden but-  
terflies;  
Child,—'mid natures beauties straying, gazing up with  
wond'ring eyes.  
Little reck's he of a future, little dreams he of the  
past;  
Life to him is present pleasure which for aye and aye  
will last.  
Golden sunshine all about him, life and beauty every-  
where,  
With a heart untouched by sorrow, Ah! what should  
he know of care?  
All the world his own believing, never fearing rival  
hand,  
King of all he reigns supremely in this fair enchanted  
land.  
Every flower for him is blooming, every bird for him  
hath song;  
Happy childhood! all earth's treasures to thy kingdom  
fair belong.  
  
Years flew onward: with their round the careless child  
a dreamer grown,  
Saw the future rise before him—Fame uphold her  
laurel crown.  
While upon the books of ages glowed his name in let-  
ters bright,  
Close beside Fame's glittering laurels, writ in words of  
living light.  
Now no more an idle dreamer, far upon the heights we  
see  
Youth,—amid the throng beginning life's great battle  
earnestly.  
  
Home, friends and kindred, all were naught beside him  
in the strife;  
He sacrificed them for his god; Ambition ruled his  
life.  
He heeded not the rugged paths, his bruised and bleed-  
ing feet,  
Saw not on either side the groves and pleasant pastures  
sweet.  
He tarried not with pleading friends,—his eyes fixed  
on the prize,  
The fair delusive vision, and he onward, upward  
strives.

If o'er a new-made grave at times the bitter tear drops  
start,  
No living mortal knows his grief, he locks it in his  
heart.  
Sometimes through pleasant valleys the way his foot-  
steps lead,  
The river, like a silver band, divides the meadow ver-  
dure-clad;  
From vine-embowered homesteads he sees the blue  
smoke rise,  
And knows the joy of rural life serene before him  
lies.  
Weary and heart sick, Oh! that he might linger here  
and rest,  
And know the blessings of a home which he too long  
has missed.  
But no, some power spurs him on—he yearns for some-  
thing more,  
The man looks for some nobler phase than common  
work-day lore.  
  
At last 'tis reached—the goal is won; exhausted with  
the strife,  
He grasps the treasure bright and feels within his soul  
new life.  
His old-time friends and neighbors seem like mere  
dwarfs beside,  
Viewed from the heights on which he stands and towers  
in lofty pride.  
Afar he hears on every side the world his name extol,  
But mingled with the vict'ry sweet is the bitterness of  
gall.  
For fame most tempts the critic's power, and oft-times  
now he feels  
The sting of unjust censure which the hand of envy  
deals.  
And happiness—his dearest dream—dwelt not with  
Fame on high;  
"It must be wealth," he cries, "that brings the bliss for  
which I sigh."  
  
All through the noon-day of his life he struggles on  
anew,  
A delusive form pursuing, phantom still, though fair to  
view.  
Heeding not the voice of Conscience, Memory's faint  
persuasive tone,  
Bidding him to turn from pleasure to the joys of home,  
sweet home.  
He woos the fickle Goddess Fortune till his snit she  
smiles upon,  
Crowning with success his efforts—wealth unlimited is  
won.  
Doomed to bitter disappointment,—happiness and wealth  
were twain,—



Soon he drained the cup of pleasure, nothing but the  
dregs remain.  
He stood aloof in Cynic pride as laughter's sparkling  
peal,  
Borne to his ears seemed mockery of joys he could not  
feel.  
Memory was ever busy at the portal of his heart,  
Whispering of vows once made to "Cleave until death  
do us part;"  
Came the vision of a woman, patient, with no word of  
blame,  
Waiting, watching for a loved one—for the one who  
never came.  
Slowly to the country church-yard sadly now his foot-  
steps turn,  
While within his heart's sealed portals fierce Remorse's  
fires burn.  
Entering, he knelt beside them, child and wife—his  
early love,—  
They whom he had long deserted that they might no  
hindrance prove.  
Long he knelt there humbly praying, while the evening  
came apace,  
And the night wind stirred the poplars, rustled through  
the waving grass.  
Sorrow-stricken and repentant, still beside those grassy  
mounds,  
Prays he silently and humbly, till his heart forgets its  
wounds.  
Now as with frail, tottering footsteps, he the hill of life  
descends,  
All the poor and needy bless him for good deeds  
wrought by his hands.  
Minist'ring to the afflicted, aiding weary and oppressed,  
Peace attends him and contentment, if not happiness,  
at last.  
Fast declining, he is waiting for the blessed change to  
come,  
When with loved ones re-united earth is lost and heaven  
is won.

### PHILOSOPHY OF REASON.

G. M. G., OLYMPIC.

Whence, and what am I? Here is a body which moves and has life. What is life? I can think and choose; hope and fear; love and hate; enjoy and suffer. How are these wonderful affections and passions produced? I am placed in a world, full of wonders. The mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms teeming with objects having a marvelous nature; powers or effects of these I may understand very imperfectly, but the causes I know not at all. Yet I know they are fitted for the use of man, and it seems they were intended for his comfort and pleasure. But what are we, and why? When I see the marvel-

ous display of the wonders presented to my view, I am lost in astonishment. Naturally, reflections like these would pass through the minds of candid and sober persons, having surveyed themselves and the objects around them.

Men generally believe in a God which is the embodiment of all truth and love; while a few have created the God of reason, or an atheistic philosophy.

This philosophy of reason denies that God created the world. If He did not create it, the world and the things it contains are not His. He, of course, could not have given it to us. Where, then, and on what foundation do we claim any right to the things we possess? Are we indebted to Him for the necessities and comforts of life?

This system of philosophy denies such a thing as Providence. They attribute the control of things to chance or fate. If this be true, it is beyond question that His relation to us, and our relation to ourselves, and our relation to Him, is not only changed, but utterly annihilated. If He did not create us; if He does not provide for our wants, preserve our lives; if, when distressed, He does not restore us to comfort and hope, then plainly we are not indebted to Him for these blessings, and they are either casual or derived from some other being; if casual we have no obligation whatever. Then are our actions visibly of no moment. We are, therefore, released at once from all obligation to God, our fellow-man or ourselves. If God is not the Ruler of the Universe, He certainly has prescribed no law; and plainly where there is no law, there is no transgression of the law. What we call sin, then, is no more forbidden than virtue; and virtue is no more required than sin. All accountability is, then, by this scheme, exterminated.

It has been said that "God is a cruel Sovereign," and that "if God is a Sovereign we cannot be free agents." But let me illustrate. I am a free citizen—I go and come when I please; but at least I have three sovereigns. This honored Faculty, this is my immediate sovereign; the Governor of Michigan, he is my state sovereign; the President of the United States, he is my national sovereign. Three sovereigns have I, yet in every faculty of body, mind and heart, I am a free man. So, if we choose, we may attend school, stem the tide, make the most of



ourselves; or we may idly float in the passing current—become mere drones. If I choose to go into the library and improve my mind, I may. If I choose to go to the depot and fling myself before a passing train, I am free to do so. God rules, and he has so arranged by His kind Providence, that we may choose to be something, or we will be nothing.

Should it, then, be admitted that we are able in some degree to understand the character of God, still it would be impossible for us to discover His designs. We know, to some extent, the character of some men, and can form opinions of their future conduct. Still it is absolutely impossible to predict all their various designs unless they choose to disclose them. Even so no one knoweth the things of God, but the Spirit of God. Yet let me freely confess that the human reason is lost in attempting to understand these amazing subjects.

Reason itself knows nothing concerning our future state. A single act of ours often has a controlling influence through life. Such an act determines what shall be our education, our profession and our character. By a fair analogy, the life here may be believed to have a decisive influence on our whole future state. Yet who can satisfy himself what will be the influence of a single act done, a habit formed, a course of conduct pursued? Every action of ours, every hope, may plainly be connected with an endless chain of consequences. A single volition may make all these consequences widely different from what they otherwise would be. The change wrought by a single act may at first be small; yet it may gradually become greater and greater, until it shall be immeasurable. The determination of Washington to accept the command of the Revolutionary Army, and afterwards to refuse a crown, has vastly changed the destiny of the world, not only through the present, but through all succeeding generations.

Finally, is it wisdom, is it common sense, to venture the soul in the dark? What rational man can possibly live and die in such uncertainty! Who can venture these tremendous subjects upon the casual conclusions of Infidel Philosophy!

To Grangers and Country Store Keepers.—We have a large assortment of spring poetry which we would exchange for maple sugar.

## WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

MRS. A. D. D., CRESCENT.

By this term is generally meant and generally understood, her right to vote. But really it includes much more: Her right to live independent of the charity of others; her right to stand shoulder to shoulder with man in any honest business, doing, if possible, the same work, receiving the same reward; her right to just as much honor and respect in her own name, as if she stands protected by a husband's. All these and more things are included under the term "Woman's Rights."

There are a great many erroneous ideas and doctrines on this subject, and they are not *all* in the minds of its opposers. Perhaps, if possible, her advocates do her cause more harm than her opponents. One of the most important errors on the part of the friends of woman's rights, is that suffrage is all she needs to put her on a perfect plane of equality with man; while we believe, that the mere granting of suffrage now, as an act of courtesy, to woman, would but little alter society and the world at large. Perhaps the most important error on the other side, is the idea of "protection." That woman is so weak, in body and mind, that she stands in imminent danger of being crushed in the conflict of life, unless she is "protected" by some one of the genius "homo." How strange it is! What magic in that name! Once protected by it, no matter how weak, contemptible, and perfectly unworthy of her, may be the original owner of the name, she is all right, and should consider herself happy forever. Now, she may go out in the world, and battle not only for herself, but also for her noble "protector." No matter, she has lost all reproach; she has escaped the terrible odium attached to the name of "old maid." In strange opposition to the idea of the helplessness of woman, is the idea that man "needs" higher wages than woman. No matter whether he have a family to support or not; no matter whether he can do the work as well as she or not; no matter what the equality or inequality between them, the man gets the place and the high wages in preference to the woman, in almost every case; because, *poor man*, he needs it and must be encouraged, etc., while she, of course, does *not* need it, though she may have a mother, or sisters, or children depending upon her for



support. Then again, they say, woman's work lies in the house. In domestic life, she should find all the rights that *she* needs. And yet a large number of women, are created with no taste for domestic life; with longings and aspirations for something higher and nobler, which were never intended by the Creator, to be crushed under a load of domestic cares, under which the strongest of even masculine ambition would sink. Must such a woman stand idly waiting until some man offers her the proud position of his housekeeper, and the prouder honor of bearing his name, and then be content?

Let women, like men, fill the positions for which nature fits them. Women are no more created alike, than men. They no more have the same tastes, abilities, or aspirations than men. Why then, should the whole world, with every possible kind of business be opened to the man, that he may choose that for which he is best fitted; while for women, the work is narrowed down, until there are only two or three kinds of work that she can choose and be respectable. Let her do anything that is honorable. Let her receive the same pay as man, when she does the same work, and if she can not do as much as he, let her be paid in proportion to the work she does. Let *all false delicacy* be abolished. If a woman can, let her be as highly educated as man, and if her mind is equal to his, let her have the benefit of its cultivation. Let all the higher professions be open to her. Above all, do *not* condemn the whole race of women, because there are weak and frivolous women in the world. Let these be treated for what they are, dolls, mere playthings for whoever has time to play with them; but don't say that all women must be like them or be unfeminine. If you quote Paul, that the woman must submit to her husband, quote the rest, submitting yourselves *one to another*. Let woman *suffrage* be a secondary consideration. It must come when woman has made herself equal to man in other things.

And now, if all this could be done, what would be the result? Would women dress like men? Would they go about the street, with cigars in their mouths, and frequent those places, the lower half of whose windows and doors are blinded? Not at all. Woman would still be woman; but truer, nobler, stronger, more self-reliant, more self-respecting and consequently more respected. Neither need men fear that they would have no

wives. Women would still marry, but marriage would be what it should be, and not an eager grasping after the first chance, however, unworthy, fearing it may be the last. And men could have the satisfaction of knowing that they were their *wife's* choice and not "Hobson's."

### CHRONICLES.

— H., ATHENEUM.

And it came to pass in the third year of the reign of Arthur, that the children of the Normal were without a ruler.

So, as the State Board of Education were gathered together in the city of Lansing, in the country of the Great Lakes, one of the chief men arose and said: O, ye people! Woe unto us if we have not a ruler for the children of the Normal; for they are turned away from the paths of rectitude, and go no more after wisdom, and they seek not knowledge; but they cry out and say we will have a ruler, that we may be as all other schools.

Therefore, O people! What shall we do? Where shall we seek for a ruler for this people? Then arose one in the midst of them and said; "Behold there is a man of Monroe whose name is Edwin, a mighty man of power. The son of a Wolverine of the land of Michigan. From his youth up have I known him, as a choice young man and a goodly one. Yea! there is not among all the sons of men a goodlier person than he."

He is mighty of stature and of noble bearing. He is versed in all the wisdom of the Ancients, and is familiar with all the statutes of the people, and knoweth the laws of the land. He will surely bring honor to thy people.

And the people rejoiced greatly, when they heard these things. So a messenger was sent unto Edwin, in the city of Washington, where he sat in the great congregation.

For *there*, were assembled all the wise men of the east, and the mighty men of the west, also men of fame from the south country, and strong men from the country of the north. And the messenger called him from among this great assembly and spoke unto him these words:

Wisdom and knowledge are granted unto thee, such as is found in none beside thee among all the men of Michigan. Thou hast walked in all integrity and uprightness of heart all the days of thy life; and now they desire to make thee



ruler over the children of the Normal which is in the city of Ypsilanti, in the land of Michigan, which lies between the Great Lakes. It is a goodly city which lies to the east, and north, from the city of thy fathers about a day's journey.

If thou wilt go, there shall be given unto thee wealth and honor, such as none of the rulers before thee have had, neither shall any after thee have the like.

So Edwin came from his seat among the wise men of the nation, to reign over the Normal.

And when the children of the Normal beheld their ruler, they rejoiced and said: Behold he is a mighty man and such royal majesty is bestowed upon him, as has not been upon any ruler before him.

Now he began to reign in the seventh month of the third year of the reign of Arthur, the ruler of the nation.

In the first year of his reign in the seventh month he began to repair the house. And the inner courts were strengthened and beautified, and the outer walls were made new, and all the grounds around about the house, were graded, and raised up and made level.

And he took away all the fence that was broken, and planted trees, and shrubs in abundance. Yea great was the work that was wrought by his hand. Now they began the fifteenth day of the seventh month to repair the house, and on the tenth day of the ninth month, they made an end and finished all the work. In every work that he began in the service of the school, he did it with all his heart, and prospered. And the school was strengthened and greatly built up. And as the fame thereof spread throughout the land, the children of the Normal began to greatly multiply, insomuch that they who instructed them were too few, and it became necessary to increase the number of instructors; for the people sent their sons, and their daughters from the east and west, from the north and south, to receive instruction.

Judgment and justice were granted unto Edwin, and he ruled in righteousness; peace and order reigned; and all the children of the Normal which numbered 780 souls did walk straight before him.

And it came to pass in the second year of his reign, as the four tribes of the Olympics, Crescents, Adelphics and Atheneums were regularly assembled in their accustomed places, that the ruler observed that they were departing from the

laws of their fathers, and were turned aside from their precepts, and were gone after strange customs. So he brought in the chief men of the tribes and gathered them together in the east room, and said unto them, Hear me, ye captains of the tribes. Ye have done that which is displeasing in my sight. Ye have perverted the object of the assembling of the tribes. Now therefore, except ye repent and turn again to your former paths ye shall surely perish.

And all the tribes answered, and said, As thou hast said, so must we do. So they were restored again to his favor.

Now when the chief men of the state heard of the fame of the Normal, they came to prove it, to know if all was as had been told of its greatness. Yea, a great delegation came, insomuch that the children of the Normal were astonished at the number of them. And they said unto the ruler, "It was a true report that we heard in our land of the school and its work, howbeit we believed not their words until we came and our eyes had seen it, and behold the half has not been told, for it exceeds the fame that we heard. Happy are the young men, and happy are the maidens that stand continually before thee, and hear thy wisdom. And a goodly report shall be taken to the Legislature, and gold and silver shall be granted unto thee, even so much as thou shalt desire for the upbuilding of the school."

And all the months that Edwin resigned over the Normal was two score. Now the rest of the acts of Edwin and all that he did, and all his might, are they not written in the book of the chronicles of the Rulers of the Michigan State Normal School?

## WASHINGTON IRVING.

N. A. C., ADELPHIC.

Washington Irving, the first American writer whose works gained a reputation abroad, was one of a literary family. Not having much taste for schools, his early education was influenced largely by his brothers, who directed his reading into the channels of the "Old Masters."

Irving's first effort in literature were contributions to a magazine where he appeared under the signature of "Jonathan Oldstyle."

At the age of nineteen, he went to Europe for his health. Being much benefited by the trip, he returned to his country and entered business



with his brother William. Soon after this, they conceived the idea of writing a history of New York. The two brothers worked together in this scheme gathering materials from the old Dutch records and clothing them in the garments of humorous fancy. In the revised edition of *Knickerbocker*, the parts written by William Irving were cast aside and replaced by the pen of his more gifted brother. It is, perhaps, enough to say of the work, that it is ranked by the side of Butler's *Hudibras*. Scott read the *Knickerbocker* history when first published, and from it formed a high opinion of Irving's genius, although his fellow countrymen were at the time ignorant of the fact that there was such an author or book in existence. Several years afterward, when Irving was arranging for the publication of the *Sketch-book* in England, Scott—remembering the impression gained from the former work—came to his assistance.

The *Sketch-book* attained a large circulation in England and established Irving's literary reputation. It was especially remarkable for its fine pictures of home life, and its easy humorous style. His descriptions of English country life took hold of the hearts of the English people, and won him a permanent place in their midst; while *Rip Van Winkle* and *Sleepy Hollow* have become common subjects of literary allusion.

He soon after published *Bracebridge Hall*, a story of English life. From England, he went to Paris and published numerous short sketches of scenes in France and other places on the continent.

Irving's next important labors were in Spain. He took up his residence in the Alhambra; and began a series of investigations in that stronghold of Moorish art which resulted in the *Alhambra*, *Conquest of Granada*, and *Life of Mahomet*. All of these are masterpieces in their way, and the most reliable works published on those subjects.

While in Spain he also gathered material for his *Life of Columbus*.

After an absence in Europe of seventeen years, Irving returned to this country loaded down with literary honors. He soon after purchased *Sunnyside* at a spot in the Highlands, which he had years before pictured as the most charming of places in which to lead a secluded life. Here he spent the best years of his remaining life, surrounded by his brother's family.

After spending a few months among familiar scenes Irving started on a trip across the prairies; the results of which were given to the world after his return in a series of sketches and a book called *Astoria*. The latter was published in the interests of John Jacob Astor; the object of which was to permanently connect Astor's name with the country around the Columbia river.

His last work was a *Life of Washington*; the plan of which had been contemplated years before, but was completed shortly before his death.

All his works have a racy, good-humored vein running through them which combined with a fine description, makes them restful and enjoyable, and convinces us of the warm social characteristics of the man from whom they emanated. He is remarkable for his portrayal of little things and we feel that they meant a great deal to him. Although we may weary of his *Knickerbocker*, we are in no danger of forgetting the fine pathos and quiet humor of his sketches.

#### FIFTH GRADE COMPOSITIONS.

[Printed as they were handed in by the pupils, without correction.—ED.]

##### I.—PUPIL RECEIVED NO HELP.

Ypsilanti, Feb. 26, 1885.

Miss E. J. Coleman, Kalamazoo, Mich.,

Dear Teacher.—Our teacher took the scholars of the fifth grade to the Normal Museum, Tuesday afternoon, and wouldn't you like to know what I saw?

I saw part of the jaw and the tusk of a mammoth, and the form of its foot.

I should think the tusk was about six feet long. Some time last week the bones of a mammoth were found near Grand Rapids.

The animal was said to be three feet taller than Jumbo.

In the Eastern part of Siberia whole skeletons of mammoths have been found and even one with flesh, skin and hair on it.

There were some Indian relics found in a bend of the Flint river near Saginaw.

There was a breast-plate formed of a cross with two bars, and two smaller crosses for earrings. There was an epaulet too.

Besides this there was an egg twelve inches in diameter, from Madagascar.

The captain of a trading vessel stopping at Tamatave noticed the funny water pots the na-



tives used. He asked one of them where he found his, and he answered "I got mine pot up coast ways." The next week the captain went up the coast about five miles when he saw what he thought was a piece of an egg-shell, he picked it up and it was what he had thought it was, he went on a little farther and found a whole egg-shell which he sent to Philadelphia where it is now.

The eggs were a good many of them white, white with brown veins, white with blue spots, white with black spots, white with brown spots, blue, blue with white spots, gray, green, and many more too numerous to mention.

There were birds, too, a gray one with a red topnot, another black with a red topnot. One had a white breast, others yellow trimmed with black. Another blue with white wings and tail.

One had an orange head and is called the Baltimore Oriole because its colors are the same as Lord Baltimore's Coat of Arms.

I saw some animals, a crouching, big, black bear with red eyes, and two, pretty, little, white mice with pink eyes.

I also saw a gray coon and a light brown one—cunning fellows.

There were two foxes, and one had a little chicken under his paw.

There were several kinds of squerrels, white, gray and brown.

Also the cunning fox-squerrel with a hickory-nut between his paws. The cute little red-squerrel sitting on a limb.

It is said the red-squerrel is "quicker than lightning."

I saw verious other kinds of animals, some larger, some smaller, and I would like to tell you about them but time and space will not permit.

There were stones and iron, copper ore, coal and many other things too numerous to mention.

I enjoyed my visit very much and hope I can go again, but not write another composition.

Yours truly,

## II.—RECEIVED SLIGHT ASSISTANCE.

I went to visit the museum, the other day, and among the many other wonderful things, I saw there, part of the skeleton of a mammoth, and I

thought I would write about it. The mammoth lived thousands of years ago.

Near the beginning of the nineteenth century, one of these animals in an entire state, thawed out of an ice bank near the mouth of the Lena river in the northern part of Siberia; and it was so well preserved that the Siberian dogs ate of the ancient flesh. Its length to the extremity of the tail was sixteen and one third feet, and its height nine and one third feet. It had a thick coat of hair. But no amount of hair would keep an elephant warm in those barren, icy regions, where the temperature is 40° F. below zero, in winter. The Russian name of an extint species of elephant, almost like the elephant of India, is called the mammoth. It was thickly covered with hair of three kinds; one stiff, black, bristles; another coarse hair; and the third, a kind of wool.

The Hebrew name is behemoth, we find it called by that name in the bible. Its remains have been found upon both the North and South America where it is called the Mastodon. The skeleton of one of these animals was found near Grand Rapids, which is said to be six feet taller than Jumbo.

I wonder how many little boys and girls ever rode upon an elephant; last summer we were visiting my auntie, and she took my sister and myself to Barnum's circus, and we had a ride on Jumbo, when I was going up the ladder he flapped one of his big ears, I did not know but he would knock me off. I thought it was a long way to climb to get up on his back, but I do not know how it would seem, to go six feet higher to get upon an animal's back.

In the museum I saw the tusk and foot of a mammoth, and some of the foot prints also. And judging from these, the account given of this wonderful animal is true.

"What are you waiting for?" said a lawyer to an Indian who had paid him money. "Receipt," said the Indian. "A receipt," said the lawyer; "what do you know about a receipt? Tell me the nature of one, and I will give it to you." "Spose mabe me die; me go to Heben; me find the gate locked; me see 'postle Peter; he say, 'Kiser, what do you want?' Me say, 'Want to go in.' He say, 'You pay A that money?' What me do? I hab no receipt; hab to hunt all ober Hades to find you." He got his receipt.



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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—Elmer A. Kenyon, '85.

STAFF—Maggie Murphy, '85, Adelphic; Jean McDermid, '85, Crescent; Eugene M. Gardner, '85, Atheneum; Joseph Biscoomb, '85, Olympic; Arthur S. Tedman, '85, Students' Christian Association.

BUSINESS MANAGER—William W. Chalmers, '86.

So closely are the forces of this world related, that whenever man attempts to bring about one result he always brings about many. As long as these secondary results are not too harmful, all is well; but sometimes they are so mischievous that a person will spend more time in destroying them than he did in bringing about the desired result; and *sometimes* they cannot be destroyed at all. This is not only the case with simple acts but complicated series of acts, or, in fact, anything that produces a result. Vacations produce results, and hence are subject to this law of multiplicity of results. Take the recent vacation for instance. Its good results are apparent in the more smiling countenance of the recuperated senior and the new vigor with which school work is entered into. One of the undesirable results is that an article could not be procured from a member of the Faculty this month. We could not destroy this result, and hence its baneful effects are upon this number of THE NEWS.

"Ye shall hear of wars and rumours of wars," were the portentous words spoken by the great Nazarean nearly two thousand years ago, and it is not necessary to search the records of the Dark Ages to be convinced that these words were spoken truthfully. Indeed, "wars and rumours of wars" are on every side; one can hardly keep track of them.

The war in the Egyptian Soudan, which has been carried on quite briskly during the past winter, has been practically abandoned by the English for the summer, owing to the inability of the English troops to endure the climate of "the hottest region in the world." Whether the war is to be farther prosecuted in the coming fall, will depend largely on the outcome of the present

dispute between England and Russia in regard to the boundary between Afghanistan and Russian territory. At present the war clouds seem dark. On the 30th of March some Russian troops attacked the Afghans at Penjdeh, on the Afghan frontier, killed about 500 of them and captured the place. This has aroused the war-spirit in England, and what will be done remains to be seen.

In the meantime, there has been a little speck of war down in Central America. Central America, as every one knows, is composed of five independent republics. Senor Barrios, president of Guatemala, formed an alliance with Honduras and entered into the ambitious scheme of conquering the other three republics, and thus raising himself to the head of Central American affairs; but the army of the ambitious president was defeated by the Salvadorian forces at Chalchuapa, in which battle Barrios himself was killed.

A petty rebellion has been going on in Panama against the United States of Columbia. The forces of the rebel chief, Prestan, stationed at Aspinwall, were attacked by the Columbian troops and compelled to retire. But before doing so, the rebels set the city on fire in various places; and, when the flames were extinguished, only three houses were left standing. The seizure of the Pacific mail steamship, Colon, by Prestan, and the arrest of American citizens at Aspinwall made it necessary for our government to take vigorous steps for the protection of American property and citizens there.

But Riel's rebellion in the Northwest territory must not be overlooked. This insurrection arose from the discontent of the half-breeds on account of the delay of the Canadian government in recognizing their rights to the land they had settled before the government survey. Louis Riel headed this uprising and entered the field with about 800 men. The dissatisfaction spread and Riel soon had 3,000 men under his command. The Indians are becoming aroused, also, and but for the vigorous measures taken by the Canadian government the rebellion might become quite formidable.

The Franco-Chinese war-cloud looks brighter. China shows a disposition to treat with France on reasonable terms, and it is hoped that these two great nations will soon be on friendly relations with each other.



We are sorry to say, in closing this review, that there is an erroneous opinion in the minds of many intelligent Americans in regard to some of the effects of war. There are a great many persons in this country who believe that a long foreign war would be beneficial. "Why, wheat would rise!" they say. "All our products would be in greater demand abroad. Why, then, would a foreign war not be a good thing for us?"

These persons do not seem to understand a well established economical principle, viz: No value can be annihilated in the civilized world, except for purposes of production and legitimate gratification, without, in the long run, working injury to every enlightened nation. Thus, in case of the kind of war above referred to, billions of dollars' worth of property as well as tens of thousands of lives are destroyed. To be sure this creates a greater demand for our products for the time being, in consequence of which we may reap a *temporary* benefit. It is plain, however, that the nations, so much of whose property is thus destroyed, cannot, after the war is over, buy so much abroad as they could otherwise have done; hence they cannot buy so much of us. Then, again, we, ourselves, must purchase many things abroad, either of the countries which are or have been at war, or of other nations. In either case, we must pay higher for our goods; for, if our own produce rises in price, because of war, so will the produce of other nations. These considerations are quite sufficient to overcome the temporary benefit of a war, to say nothing of the results that would follow from the annihilation of so great a number of producers. Then let us have "on earth peace, good will toward men."

WHILE America has been electing and inaugurating presidents, while England has been pushing her arms down into Egypt, while wars have been menacing, the doctrines of socialism have been advancing in the heart of civilized man with astonishing rapidity.

In the popular mind, the words socialism, nihilism, and communism, denote the vague, uncertain doctrines of dynamiters and political assassins; this is not so. Socialism is a generic term denoting the general doctrine that society is organized upon a wrong basis and should be reorganized on different and more just principles.

Communism, nihilism and co-operation may be regarded as branches of socialism, being distinguished from each other by the "more just and harmonious principles" of social reorganization for which they are striving. Nihilists are striving for freedom; co-operationists are fighting against the encroachments of capital upon labor; communists are working for the principles of common property.

History shows that socialistic doctrines have arisen wherever the owners of the mass of wealth have become oppressive. And when men tell us that, within the next fifty years, history shall record the proceeding of a great social revolution, it is because they perceive that affairs are so shaping themselves as to promote the growth of socialism. In the end, the great majority rules in these fundamental economic questions. When by any system of social arrangements, the fruits of labor have accrued in the hands of a few so that the despotic assumption of these favored proprietors has brought on an intolerable condition of affairs, the great body of laborers have risen up and either reclaimed or destroyed the products of former labor. Who shall deny that this is right? or who shall affirm that the principles of socialism are, in the light of advancing circumstances, wrong? Ignorance may often have led to rash deeds; but pray, be not more willing to ascribe these misdeeds to the true principles of socialism, than you are to refer the crimes of religious fanatics to the pure doctrines of Christianity.

#### THE STATE SUPERINTENDENCY.

It is known to all our readers that Superintendent Gass has resigned his position as Superintendent of Public Instruction. The circumstances under which the resignation took place are also probably understood to some extent. It is unnecessary, therefore, for us to enter into the details of the matter. The sum and substance was that an agreement had been made between the Superintendent and his deputy, Mr. Smith, to divide the salaries attached to the two offices equally between them. This is doubtless contrary to public policy since it opens the door for a suspicion of "bargain and corruption." But we desire to say emphatically that we do not believe Mr. Gass intended to do anything wrong in this affair. We believe him to be an honest



man, and such we think is the conviction of all those who know him most intimately. His administration of the Superintendency has been satisfactory and above reproach. It is to be regretted that he was betrayed into some seeming, if not real, inconsistencies of statement before the committee of investigation. These, we are sure, were caused by the embarrassment of an unusual and unexpected position. After reflection he promptly and frankly corrected his mistakes. Mr. Gass will carry with him, in his retirement from office, the good will and the best wishes of his fellow teachers, and of all who know him.

THE Governor has been most fortunate in the selection of a successor to Mr. Gass in the Superintendency. The appointment of Professor Nelson meets the unqualified approval of men of all professions and parties. His ability, integrity, and acquaintance with men and affairs unite to give him an unusual fitness for the position. Our only regret is that his acceptance of the office will take him from his place in the Normal. We trust that this removal from the school will be only temporary, and that, at no distant day, he will resume his work here which he has so well begun. We understand that he will continue his present work, with only some slight interruption, till the close of the school year.

#### ALUMNO-PERSONAL.

Who contributed to the celebration, Apr. 1?

Miss Ida Maas has gone home.

Miss Jennie Thomas, '80, has returned to Michigan.

Miss Anna Conlin, C. S. '82, has returned to the Normal.

F. N. Turner, '81, is still teaching at L'Anse.

Misses Maggie and Annie Wallace spent their vacation in Detroit.

Jule Ball, '84, has returned to the Normal to take music.

Emma Day, '84, has left the Normal, where she has been studying music, and is now at her home in Hudson.

Mr. C. D. Murphey, of Humphrey, Platte Co., Neb., paid his sisters a short visit this week.

Jennie Marsh spent vacation with her friend, Edessa Aldrich, at Saline.

Porter is down on the Olympic, though still retaining the good graces of its president.

Miss LaPointe has gone home to teach a summer term of school.

Mary Welsh is teaching at Geddes, but spends Saturdays and Sundays at Ypsilanti.

Miss Hattie Bray was called home April 9, by the illness of her mother.

Misses LaPointe and Maggie Murphy visited friends in Detroit and Windsor, vacation week.

Miss Cera Cronin, who left us about this time last year, to teach, has returned to school.

Having completed her course, Miss Jessie Farwell has gone home. She is to fill a vacancy in the Phoenix Mine school.

Hattie Sherwood is teaching at St. Joe.

Myrta Stevens, who went home to stay, is with us once again.

Miss Fenton spent vacation with Dr. and Mrs. Hall of Saline. Her time was chiefly occupied in writing stage essays, and in compiling a history of her life.

Prof. McLouth, assisted by Ambrose Hughes, '80, principal at Ada, conducted an institute at Grand Rapids during the week of vacation. Two hundred and thirty teachers were in attendance, among whom were Messrs. Saur and Linderman of the Normal.

Miss Viola Buell was called home (Richland) April 13, by a telegram announcing the sudden death of her father. She has the sincerest sympathy of her Normal friends.

If nothing fails, the head-tunker on the NORMAL News' staff for '85-'86 will be announced in our next issue.

Albertus Nyland, '82, is studying and practicing medicine in Grand Rapids. His address is 48 Bostwick st.

Lottie Smith, '83, was at chapel March 23.

P. J. Swift, '79, is at Manchester this year.

C. A. Shaw, '78, has rented his farm and is now in the grocery business at Ypsilanti. Mr. S. still takes interest in school work. He visited the class in Political Science frequently and intends to be with us quite often in Civil Government.

N. S. Phelps, '78, is now Secretary of the Board of Education of Humboldt county, Cal., also county superintendent.



Prof. Bellows visited the New Orleans Exposition during the spring recess. He had a very pleasant time, an account of which he promises to present to the readers of THE NEWS in our next number.

Ella A. Hawkins, '79, is assistant in the public schools of Bismark, Dak. Miss Fannie Miller also teaches in the Bismark schools.

Prof. George conducted an institute at Plainwell, Allegan county, during the week ending April 10.

Inie M. Gage is teaching at Petoskey.

Prof. Patnam attended an institute at Saugutuck during vacation week.

Gertie E. Fimple, Sherwood, will attend the summer classes at the Normal.

Miss Goldsmith has left school to teach in Monroe county.

P. J. McDonald has returned and is now re-velling in his studies at the Normal.

Edna Haskins has been elected writer of the class song in the place of Abbie Hunter, resigned.

J. D. Stay, '81, recently took the first prize at the Syracuse University for the best essay on "Opposition, the Law of Action." Mr. S. is now editor-in-chief of the college paper, *The Syracusean*. Shake!

We are grieved that an unkind fate compels us to announce the death of one more of the fondly remembered of Normal Alumni. Roy M. Holt, '83, died at her home in Dewitt, Michigan, Friday, April 3, of consumption. THE NEWS sympathizes deeply with the relatives of our late friend.

Belle Covert, '83, is teaching at Durand.

Lincoln Kennedy is following his profession (stenography) at Cincinnati, O.

Teacher in first grade (pointing out leg of a toy-dog to an exceedingly small Colored-girl)—What is this?

C. G.—A leg.

Teacher—What is on the end of the leg?

C. G.—A body.

Teacher—No, on the other end?

C. G.—A foot.

Teacher—That's right. What's on the end of the foot?

C. G.—Toes.

Teacher—What's on the end of the toes?

C. G.—Corns.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

April fool!

Warm April showers!

"Winter is over, we think."

"Spring is coming, we imagine."

It's entirely a matter of imagination though.

We had always admired the youthfulness of a certain Normal girl until we heard her say, in contrasting the backwardness of the season: "Just twenty years ago this spring, the grass was quite green on the 1st of April."

There will be a junior class organization this year.

The Athletic Club means business; they have quite a gymnasium sprouted in the upper rooms of the Conservatory building.

Stage essays and orations still continue to be listened to at Chapel once every twenty-four hours, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Hing says, he'll shoot the fellows that locked him up in his back room if they Harris him any more.

The granger who is endeavoring so hard to Purchase a Marsh is said to have a corner on hay-seed.

The long-distance telephone invented by Webster Gillett of this city has been successfully used in talking over 1000 miles of wire.

It is feared that the Washington monument is founded upon quicksand, after all.

Thirty-two more students have come in since vacation, among whom are the following who have attended the Normal before: Jule Ball, Mollie Bassett, Wm. Frankhouser, Chas. Fulford, Stephen Durfee, Chas. Gardner, William Hurley, Chas. Shaw, Anna M. Harnet, Anna Conlin, Cora Cronin. Total attendance for the year up to this time—761.

A bell in a Buddhist monastery near Canton, China, is eighteen feet high and forty-five feet in circumference. This is then the largest suspended bell in the world. Eight men were killed in the process of casting it.

Miss McMahon's class in Literary Reading finished last week, her advanced class in Literature have been studying Merchant of Venice, and are now having Hamlet.

Prof. Nelson's classes in Rhetoric and American Literature are now writing essays.



Principal Willits will lecture before the Students' Christian Association, Sunday, May 3. Subject—Affirmative Religious Principle.

*The College Speculum* of the State Agricultural College comes out in its April number in a brand-new dress. It is much enlarged and vastly improved. But what strikes us most in this last issue is the fine wood-cut of their "new president," below which are the words "Edwin Willits."

Circulars are now printed giving information concerning Summer Classes at the Normal. The great success of last year's summer school assures the teachers that there is a demand for such work as is being done here during the summer vacation. Persons desiring circulars should address H. T. Coe, Ypsilanti, Mich.

The third Public of the year took place last Friday evening. As it had not yet taken place when we handed the copy of this to the printer, we can only say, "It was fine." The following is the program:

Music: Overture—"Golden Fleece,"—*Orchestra*. Invocation.

Music: Duet—Selection,—*Mrs. Mamie Tyler, Mr. Clinton Elder*.

Oration—Change,—*Geo. B. Yerkes*.

Recitation—"Kentucky Belle,"—*Minnie Dixson*.

Music: Solo—Selection,—*Maggie Everiss*.

Essay—*M. Eloise Wilber*.

Declamation—"The Fall of the Pemberton Mill,"—*W. J. McKone*.

Music: Duet—"Excelsior,"—*J. F. and W. E. Hanshue*.

Oration—Work and Destiny of our Teachers,—*Douglas Williams*.

Recitation—"The Polish Boy,"—*Ellen Murphy*.

Music: Quartette—"Night Thoughts,"—*Abbie Hunter, Matie Champion, J. F. Hanshue, J. A. Miller*.

Declamation—"The Address of Spartacus,"—*O. Woodley*.

Essay—Fantastics,—*Dora S. Hart*.

Music: Overture—"San Souci,"—*Orchestra*. Benediction.

The Normal Scientific Society, lately organized among the students, is for the purpose of encouraging the student of science in a more thorough investigation of any special branch he may choose to pursue. The departments of Mathematics, Physical Sciences and Natural Sciences, are each represented by several devotees. Original work is expected of each member of this society. Meetings may be called by each branch or division as often as it may seem profitable to

its growth. Regular meetings will be held the second Friday evening of each month, at which papers from some two or more divisions will be read and discussed. The heads of the above mentioned departments with the Principal of the school constitute a board of directors. This board has sole power of nomination to membership. Read president of the society, for principal of the school, and you have the program committee. The officers of the society are Pres., Eugene M. Gardner; Vice-Pres., Miss Amelia Hale; Secretary, Miss Sarah E. Straight; Treasurer, Mr. Will W. Osband.

### TRAINING SCHOOL NOTES.

Enrollment to April 15: Primary 123, Grammar School 109, Total 232.

The number belonging in the primary April 15, 100.

A new chart class has been formed, it numbers 8; they learned twelve words the first week, viz: dog, cat, cow, hat, ball, cup, box, bird, nest, egg, fan, book. These words were all taught objectively—objects, toys and pictures being used to awaken interest, and clinch the association of the word and idea.

The 4th Grade finished their year's work in thirty weeks, and have now begun the 5th Grade.

The Grammar School pupils began their third drawing book for this year April 15.

### IN THE MUSEUM.

Mrs. Towner has kindly sent to the Museum some curiosities which belonged to her daughter Laura. Among them we notice some Confederate bills, and a button belonging to a Connecticut Revolutionary uniform.

Messrs. McLouth and Norton are at work putting up birds. They had the good luck recently to obtain specimens of two species of Merganser or tooth-billed duck.

Master Rannie George has captured a fugitive with the collar of senilute still around his neck,—in other words, a vegetable oyster plant that had grown downward through a hollow bone, separating below into two long twisted legs, and enlarging above the bony collar into a small round shrewd-looking head. The comical specimen is mounted, and ready for exhibition, but whether to label it a South Sea idol, or an instance of evolution *per saltum*, is still unsettled.



**The News Directory.****NORMAL SOCIETIES.**

(Meet each Friday evening at 7:30.)

OLYMPIC—Officers: Pres., Geo. Dennison; Rec. Sec., Minnie Stilson.

ATHENEUM—Officers: Pres., Jessie Hazzard; Rec. Sec., Lucy Lowe.

ADELPHIC—Officers: Pres., E. J. Freeman; Rec. Sec., Mildred Murray.

CRESCENT—Officers: Pres., G. H. Purchase; Rec. Sec., May Waldron.

NORMAL LYCEUM, composed of the above named Societies in joint session. The public exercises are held under this name. Executive Committee—U. G. Race, W. W. Chalmers, F. T. Aldrich, S. O. Wood.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Officers: Pres., Hattie A. Bray. Meets in No. 2, the first Sunday of each month, at 3:00 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 6:30. Business meetings, subject to call.

**CHURCHES OF YPSILANTI.**

BAPTIST—Cor. Cross and Washington streets; Rev. L. M. Woodruff, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 a. m., 7:00 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN—Washington street; Rev. W. A. McClellan, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 a. m., 7:00 p. m.

ST. LUKE'S, EPISCOPAL—Huron street; Rev. T. W. MacLean, Rector; Sunday services, 10:30 a. m., 7:00 p. m.

ST. JOHN'S, CATHOLIC—Cross street; Rev. Father W. DeBever, Pastor; Sunday services, first Mass, 8:00 a. m., High Mass, 10:30 a. m., Vespers, 3 p. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Cor. Washington and Ellis streets; Rev. I. E. Springer, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 a. m., 7:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Cor. Adams and Emmet streets; Rev. C. H. Grannis, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 a. m., 7:00 p. m.

A. M. E.—Adams street; ———, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 a. m., 7:00 p. m.

**RAILROADS.**

Trains run by Central Standard time.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Trains arrive from the East: 7:42, 9:57, a. m., 4:58, 7:07, 9:03, 10:02, p. m.

Trains arrive from the West: 4:52, 7:28, 8:43, 10:47 a. m., 4:50, 5:25, 11:07, p. m.

## LAKE SHORE &amp; MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—YPSI. DIVISION.

Trains arrive from the West: \*4:47, 5:12, p. m.

Trains leave for the West: †6:32, 8:47, a. m.

\*Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.

†Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.

1884.

THE STUDENTS' STORE.

1884

**A. A. GRAVES, THE GROCER,**

No. 5 CONGRESS STREET.

*Ypsilanti, Mich., September 20th, 1884.**To the Students of the State Normal School:*

I take this method of informing you that I am engaged in the Grocery Business at No. 5 CONGRESS STREET, SOUTH SIDE, and have as nice a selection of Staple and Fancy Groceries as can be found in the city.

I invite you to make my store your headquarters while here, and will endeavor to the best of my ability to please you both in quality and price of goods.

I make a special rate of Discount for Clubs, and should be pleased to have you come in, call and examine, and oblige,

YOURS VERY RESPECTFULLY,

**A. A. GRAVES, THE GROCER,**

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ED. WASHBURN &amp; Co.,

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Fruits, Nuts, Oysters,

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CONFECTIONERY, CHOICE CIGARS.

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*Ice Cream furnished by the GALLON at Low Rates  
to Clubs, Socials, and Picnic Parties.*

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*All Goods First-Class and Warranted to Please. We  
Respectfully Solicit the trade of Students.*

—o—

LUNCHES DAY OR NIGHT.

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—DEALER IN—

FINE DRY GOODS

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S. H. DODGE,

—DEALER IN—

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Protean Forms, Nervous Prostration and General  
Debility, Liver, Skin, and Kidney Diseases,  
successfully treated at*

DR. HALL'S INSTITUTE,

*With the Electro-Mineral and Movement Cure.**TEACHERS, STUDENTS, and all who suffer Nervous  
Exhaustion from over brain work, can here find  
relief and restoration.*

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Ypsilanti, Mich.

W. H. HALL, M. D., Prop.



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# MEATS!

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and all meats purchased of us can be relied on as  
being wholesome, and of the most health-  
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TRIMMED HATS a Specialty. All the novelties  
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BELOW THE NEW BATH HOUSE,

Where you will save time and money, and you are guaran-  
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Have the Largest and Finest Stock of

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thing required in our line.

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and satisfaction guaranteed.

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The strongest in Mineralization and most  
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the world.

Used successfully in Cancer, Scrofula, Salt  
Rheum and all Skin Diseases, Blood Poisoning,  
Hemorrhoids or Bleeding Piles, Constipation,  
Dyspepsia, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Asthma, Bron-  
chial Affections, Cholera Morbus or Summer  
Complaint, Rheumatism and Sciatica, Pleurisy,  
Neuralgia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Erysipe-  
las, Sick Headache, Mercurial Poisoning, Sore  
Throat, Inflamed Eyes, Ivy Poisoning, Bee  
Stings, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Burns, etc.

Circulars giving a full and correct analysis of the water,  
together with directions for using, will be sent  
on application.

**T. C. OWEN,**

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN.

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BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF PENMANSHIP, Ypsilanti,  
Mich., offers advantages to young men and women for ac-  
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to teach Spencerian and Ornamental Penmanship, not to  
be found elsewhere.

POINTS OF SUPERIORITY: The College occupies the finest  
suite of rooms of any business college in the State. The  
Actual Business Department is furnished with a full line of  
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the same as in real life, using the College currency. A full  
corps of the BEST teachers is employed. Good board, with  
room, can be had for \$2.25. P. R. CLEARY, Principal.

**CHAS. B. PILLSBURY, M. D.,****HOMŒOPATHIC***Physician and Surgeon*

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THE NORMAL NEWS.

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### PLEASE DON'T FORGET

To remember, after you have read this, that  
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## STEPHENSON'S GALLERY!

You will get it finished immediately, if not  
sooner, or thereabouts. He does all his  
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YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN.



# THE NORMAL NEWS.

## Michigan State Normal School.

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### ADMISSION AND ADVANCED STANDING.

Applicants for admission will be examined in Reading, Spelling, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and, except to the English Course, Algebra, so far as to ascertain their fitness to enter upon a course of study in the Normal School.

Persons who have passed the entrance examinations will be admitted to any advanced class by passing the necessary examinations, or, without examination, on presenting certificates of standing from the Superintendent or Principal of a High School, Graded School, or other institution of learning approved by the Faculty. Such certificate must state definitely the amount and kind of work covered by the standings given. Blank forms for these certificates will be furnished on application.

Certificates of standing will not be accepted in those branches required by law for the lowest grade legal license, namely: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, U. S. History, and Civil Government. The arrangements of the Normal School are such that special instruction will be given each term in these branches.

### Courses of Study.

Pupils entering the school are offered the choice of five regular courses of study, as follows: Scientific, four years; Literary, four years; Ancient languages, four years; Modern languages, four years; English, three years. A special course with Music, and several special courses made up of optional selections from the regular courses are also made.

### Diplomas and Certificates.

Pupils graduating and receiving diplomas from any course, are entitled to legal certificates of qualification to teach in any of the public schools of the State. Graduates of the English Course will receive a certificate for five years; of the other courses, for life.

These certificates may, for sufficient reasons, be revoked by the Faculty of the School; and their force may be suspended, for sufficient reasons, by local examining Boards in the territory over which they have jurisdiction.

### Appointments and Tuition.

The school year is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each. Every student not holding an appointment from a member of the State Legislature is required to pay five dollars in advance as a tuition fee for each term.

Each member of the Legislature is authorized by the Board of Education to appoint two students from his district, who, on the presentation of a certificate of appointment, will be received free of charge. The certificate must be presented at the time of admission, or the regular fee will be required. Each appointment is good for one year only.

### Board and Expenses.

Students can board only at such places and under such regulations as are approved by the Faculty. Gentlemen and ladies of different families cannot occupy rooms in the same house. Board and furnished rooms can be obtained in private families at rates varying from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week. Many, by "clubbing," reduce the expenses of board to \$2.00 or \$2.50 per week. Others board themselves, and thereby bring their expenses within \$2.00 per week.